OHIO AFTER OUR GAS

Senator Brice Has Leased 15,000 Acres to Supply Lima People.

Enterprise Entailing an Expenditure of \$1,000,000, Including a Seventy-Five-Mile Pipe Line.

FORT WAYNE DEMS IN A ROW

Arrest of Perry Gillman for Assaulting Viola Shaffer.

Peru Woman Accuses Her Husband of Murder-Union City Postmaster Slaps the Face of Editor Patchell.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ELWOOD, Ind., Jan. 1.-It has just come to light that Senator Calvin S. Brice's recent visit to the gas belt cities was for the purpose of closing a deal whereby about fifteen thousand acres of gas lands in Madison, Delaware, Jay and Blackford counties will be drained to furnish gas for the Lima (O.) gas field, where the supply is failing. It has been determined to lay a sixteen-inch main direct from these fields to the Ohio cities where gas is now being used, and the work will begin in a very short time. Thousands of acres of gas territory have been leased from the farmers in this county during the past season, because they were in need of money. There will be almost seventy-five miles of pipe line, and the cost of the enterprise will

A DISGRACEFUL SQUABBLE.

reach \$1,000,000, it is said.

Fort Wayne Democrats Quarreling Over Coionel Zollinger's Place.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 1 .- State and local Democratic politics are being worked up to a fever heat in this city, and before the end of the week two very hot fights will be in progress. Both are for places held by the late Mayor Zollinger. The morning after his death his commission as State pension agent for Indiana was received. For this reason it has been conceded by both Senators that the appointment shall still remain in this district, with a preference for a Fort Wayne man. Up to noon to-day it was conceded that Martin V. Spencer, a prominent attorney, would receive the recommendation of Congressman McNagny, which would insure his appointment, as Senators Voorhees and Turple have agreed to let McNagny name the choice, but this afternoon Maj. John H. Rohan and Capt. Charles E. Reece have determined to enter the contest, and tonight the wires are hot with telegrams from their friends here. Both the latter men have better soldier records than Spencer, and will make it very hot for him. Dr. Norman Teal, of Kendaliville, is also a candidate, but his chances are not good, as it is almost sure to come to Allen county. The City Council will have to elect a Mayor next Thursday evening, and last evening Governor Matthews, National Democratic Committeeman S. P Sheerin and Judge Zollars, with other prominent politicians, had a long and secret consultation at the Wayne Hotel over the two appointments. They feel that to insure success in this Democratic Gibraltar next spring most careful selections must be made for both places. As the Democrats have but four majority in the Council there is danger if the Democrats get into a fight they will elect a Republican. Councilmen Sherer and Michaels, both Democrats, are candidates with Councilman Bozeker, who expects the regular nomination in a spring election. Republican councilmen have but one candidate, Colonel Oakley. The chances are strongly in favor of Sherer, unless Oakley slips in on account of the Democrats failing to agree.

A BRUTE IN JAIL.

Stranger Who Assaulted a Little Girl Arrested at Frankfort.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FRANFORT, Ind., Jan. 1 .- Perry Gillman, of Carroll county, has been arrested and jailed here, charged with being the villain who, on the 8th day of last month, took little Viola Shaffer, a thirteen-year-old girl, from the county house and assaulted her. At the time Gillman gave the name of Charles Smith, and represented to the superintendent of the poor farm that he was the child's uncle and desired to give her a good home. Immediately on securing the child he took her to a corn field west of the city, and, after a brutal assault, left her at a farmhouse, with the threat that if she gave him away he would kill her. The next morning the child made her way back to the farm and told the story. Smith disappeared as mysteriously as he came, but Marshal Bird has been quietly at work on the case ever since. Gillman confesses the crime. This, he admits, is his third offense, having in July last been released after serving a five years' sentence given him at Delphi. While the feeling against the brute is very bitter, there is no danger of a mob.

ARRESTED AT PERU.

George Kohler's Wife Brands Her Husband as a Toledo Murderer.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 1.-An arrest was made in Peru, Ind., this morning, which may clear up the most mysterious murder ever committed in this city. On Dec. 20, 1881, Mrs. Gottleib Stahl, who kept a saloon at the corner of Monroe and Fourteenth streets. was murdered and robbed of \$1,100. The crime was committed between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. A reward of \$2,000 was offered for the conviction of the murderer, and although many suspects were arrested, despite strenuous efforts to the contrary, all were acquitted. Yesterday morning the chief of police received a message from Mrs. George Kohler, of Peru, Ind., asking if the reward were still offered for the murderer of Mrs. Stahl, and adding that she had "proof and the man." Upon her information her divorced husband was arrested, and both were brought to Toledo this evening. Kohler was a huckster in this city at the time of the murder, and lived here until recently. His reputation is neither good nor bad. Mrs. Kohler claims that revenge and a prospective reward were her motives in making the information. Kohler protests his innocence, which he claims will be established at his preliminary hearing.

CALLED HIM A LIAR.

Editor Patchell, of Union City, Invades the Postmaster's Sanctum.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. UNION CITY, Ind., Jan. 1.—George W. Patchell, editor of the Union City Times, entered the mail department of the postoffice this afternoon and commenced to personally abuse Postmaster Schuyler. The latter tried to reason with Patchell, who became more abusive, and finally called Schuyler a liar, whereupon the postmaster struck the editor in the mouth. A struggle ensued, and the employes seized Patchell and held him until a policeman was sum-

as Patchell came in where he had no business to be and interfered with the business of the postoffice.

INDIANA DEATHS.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CRAWFORDSVILL'E, Ind., Jan. 1 .- Joseph Milligan, in his eightieth year, and father of Harry J. Milligan, of Indianapolis, died at midnight last night, after an illness of about six weeks. The funeral will be held to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

Joseph Milligan was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, near Harrisburg, on March 3, 1814, his father being David Milligan, a native of Ireland. Shortly after the birth of Joseph Milligan his parents settled at Braddock's Fork, the old battle ground near Pittsburg, where he lived until grown. In 1833 he came to Indiana, settling in Montgomery county, and for a time had a store in Crawfordsville. For one year he had charge of a store at "the Narrows," then a trading point on Sugar creek, the proprietor being engaged in running flatboats to New Orleans. Mr. Milli-gan attended Wabash College, and then went into a store with a brother at Jacksonville, where he remained four years. Returning to Waveland, he was in a store with a brother until 1845. He also had a store of his own at Waveland until 1856, and was a large purchaser of goods in Cincinnati and New York. In 1869 he removed to Crawfordsville, where he has since resided. He has been connected with the First National Bank as a director for several years, and was once its precident. In 1864 he served two terms as State Senator, has acted as trustee of Wabash College, and was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He married his first wife April 5 1846, and she died in 1852, leaving a daughter, India J., who has since died. In September, 1853, he married Miss Harriet N. Fullenwider, who survives, with a son, Harry J. Milligan, of Indianapolis. Miss Anna Milligan, a daughter, died last win-

Three Muncie Women Dead. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., Jan. 1 .- Mrs. E. D. Longstreet, aged eighty-two, died to-day at the home of Dr. A. J. Phinney. Mrs. Sarah Nelson Salisbury died to-day. aged eighty-three, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Cassaday. This morning Mrs. Gertrude Dragoo West died at the age of twenty-four. She was the only daughter of ex-county Auditor

Sudden Death of Jefferson Howard.

William Dragoo.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Jan. 1 .- Jefferson Howard, a prominent citizen of this city, was found dead in bed this morning. He retired in good health last night, and at 2 o'clock this morning spoke to his son, who had just returned home. When his daughter attempted to wake him this morning she found him dead. Heart disease is supposed to be the cause of death.

BIGAMIST GRIMM.

His First Wife Was Miss Sarah

Sprague, of Dana, Ind. NEW YORK, Jan. 1.-William H. Grimm, who was quite popular with the members of the Young People's Society of Plymouth Church, has arrived in Brooklyn. He was brought from Fort Wayne, Ind., to stand trial on an indictment for bigamy. He has been three times married, and can show but one divorce. No later than last Sunday Grimm addressed the Sunday school teachers at Fort Wayne, told them that he had passed a very hard life, but the Lord had saved him and he could not be tempted to

Grimm was at one time a prominent member of Plymouth Church, who, under the coat of religion, appears to have well succeeded in winning his way into women's hearts. He confesses to three marriages, but maintains to have been legally divorced from the first two wives. His first marriage occurred in 1881, in Dana, Ind., to a Miss Sarah L. Sprague. Ten years later he was married in Quincy, Ill., to Miss Lillian Whittaker, and last September he was married in Brooklyn to the pretty widow, Mary Turnbull.

A LEGAL CONFLICT.

Both Columbus and Warden Patten Claim Murderer Brown. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Jan. 1.-It was discovered here this morning that the law had not been strictly followed regarding the keeping of a prisoner condemned to death. Cyrus Brown, a few days ago, was found guilty of murdering his wife, and the death penalty affixed. The sheriff took Brown to the northern prison, and now the latter's attorney claims that the law has been ignored in this particular. What the result may be cannot now be told. The death warrant must issue from this court, and Judge Hord will not issue it until the time expires, Warden Patten to-day refused to allow Brown to be returned here when a deputy sheriff called for him, claiming that he had been admitted to the prison and no release could be granted by him. The outcome will be watched with much interest here.

BIG SAM FORGAVE HER.

Runaway Lizzie Endsley Is Taken Back by Her Husband. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARSHALL, Ill., Jan. 1.-Several weeks ago Frank Hackney, a slender, crippled youth of twenty, eloped with Mrs. Lizzie Endsley, a rather comely woman of twentyseven, a resident of Macksville, Ind. Neither had any money, and they went through many privations before they were captured by Marshall officers. They were jailed on a charge of adultery. The woman's husband, Sam Endsley, a burly teamster, was at first fighting mad, but finally relented and set about to secure his wife's release, she promising to be faithful to him hereafter. The State's attorney finally consented to her release on the payment of a fine of \$35. The husband paid the money to-day and took his wife and went home

No Benk to Rob at Roanoke.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 1.-A wild report of an attempted bank robbery at Roanoke, Ind., was sent out to-day. There is no bank at Roanoke. Two drunken strangers to-day drove through the town, flourishing revolvers and threatening to rob the stores but the citizens took their horse and buggy away from them and drove them out of the village. They escaped, leaving horse and buggy in possession of citizens, and doing no damage whatever.

Lost His Mind Studying the Bible.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Jan. 1.-Alfred Smith, son of Rev. Smith, was declared insane to-day by 'Squire Craycraft, and will be sent to the Insane Hospital at Indianapelis. Smith lost his mind through hard study of the Bible. He is guarded by his neighbors and kept tied and in handcuffs centinually. He is twenty-four years old, and has been trying to make a preacher of

Two Marion Failures. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARION, Ind., Jan. 1.-The book and stationery store of Bailey & Gleckler was closed to-day by their creditors. A mortgage on the stock was held by relatives. E. K. McCoy, a confectioner, was also compelled to suspend business to-day,

Farmland New Year's Shoot. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

FARMLAND, Ind., Jan. 1.-The gun club in this place held its regular New Year's shoot this afternoon, Chamberlain rule bemoned. The postmaster will ask for an in- ing used, and twenty-five blue-rocks each vestigation by the United States courts, man. The score was as follows: M. W.

Demise of Joseph Milligan, Father of Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Harry J. Milligan.

Diggs, 21; Uriah Garringer, 20: Theodore Lamb, 19; C. Wright, 18; M. Wright, 17; George Davis, 16; E. T. Gough, 14; Meyer Weiler, of Hartford City, 13. Carriage Factory Burned.

NEW CASTLE, Ind., Jan. L-L. Rodgers & Son's carriage factory in this city was totally destroyed by fire last night, the stock in the warehouses and the warehouses themselves, alone being saved. Its origin is unknown. Loss on building \$3,000; on stock, \$2,000; insurance, \$3,000, of which \$1,000 was in the Fireman's Fund, of Philadelphia, and \$2,000 in the Connecticut Fire, of Hartford.

Jackson Buggy Company Assigns.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. COLUMBUS, Ind., Jan. 1.-Following the Saturday night assignment of Hege & Co., general contractors of this city, to-day came the assignment of the Jackson Buggy Company. The former company was a heavy indorser for the latter. By these assignments a large number of men are thrown out of employment.

Accidentally Shot and Killed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FRANKFORT, Ind., Jan. 1.-Russel David:on, the sixteen-year-old son of S. N. Davidson, a Jefferson merchant, while out hunting to-day, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a gun.

Indiana Notes. There is still no sign of the early resumpion of business in the huge glass plant at

John Hamilton, one of Muncle's oldest citizens, was stricken with paralysis yesterday and is not expected to live. Judge Friedley, of Madison, has instructed the grand jury to investigate a recent prize fight near that city and bring in

indictments accordingly.

Sunday night a fourteen-year-old boy named Armstrong went into the stable of John Hogeman, near Prescott, Shelby county, to feed a stallion, when the animal rushed on him and tore through one cheek with his teeth and otherwise injured him. Prompt assistance saved the boy's life. Reports of the alleged mass conventions of Democrats in the counties Saturday are still coming in, and all indicate a woeful ack of attendance on the part of the faithful. From twenty to fifty was an average of the attendance in many counties, and from present indications Republicans will have a "walkover" next fall.

NEW ATHLETIC RULES.

Harvard's Effort to Purify Football, Baseball and Other Games.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 1.-To-day the new athletic rules which are to purify Harvard athletics went into full effect. They are the final product of many years' work by old Harvard coachers and men who are the leaders in her athletics. The new rules apply with equal severity to football, baseball and all track athletics. For years it has been argued by other colleges that professionalism creeps into Harvard athletics and is let go unmolested by the captains because the ineligible men are stars. The primary purpose of the rules going into effect today is to purify all individual and team athletics from any tinge of professionalism. These rules are drawn up and signed by Bertram G. Waters and George A. Stewart and take effect Jan. 1, 1894.

In defining the term amateur the new rules say no student shall be allowed to represent Harvard University in any public athletic contest, either individually or as a member of any team, who either before or since entering the university shall have engaged for money in any athletic exhibition, whether for a stake or a money prize, or a share of the entrance fees or admission money, or who shall have taught or engaged in any athletic exercises or sport as a means of a livelihood. Again, in speaking of the bona fide students, the rules say no one shall be allowed to represent Harvard in any public contest, either individually or as a member of any athletic team, unless he is and intends to be throughout a college year a bona fide member of the university, taking a full year's work. A student who is dropped for neg-lect of his studies into a lower class shall be debarred from taking part in intercollegiate contests until the end of the next academic year, or until he is permitted by the faculty to rejoin his class. No one hereafter entering the university who is not a regular student in the college or Scientific School, or who has ever played in an intercollegiate contest upon a class or university team of any other college shall play upon a Harvard team until he has resided one academic year at the university and passed the annual examinations upon a full year's work. Of the time limit there is this regulation:

"No student, whether he has represented one or more colleges, shall take part in the intercollegiate contests for more than four years; and this period shall begin with the year in which as a player upon a university team he first represented any college. In reckoning these four years any year or probation and any year lost to a student by illness shall be excluded.'

By these rules many Harvard star athletes will be thrown out of playing this year. Especially will the rules weaken the

Columbia Wins the Chess Tourney. NEW YORK, Jan. 1 .- The intercollegiate chess tournament resulted in a victory for Columbia, who won both of her games today from Princeton. Harvard also won both games from Yale. The final and total score of the colleges stands: Columbia, 81/6; Harvard, 7; Yale, 5; Princeton, 31/2, Hymes, of Columbia, and Hewins, of Harvard, have made the best individual scores, neither having suffered defeat. The position of the players at the close of the tourney was as follows: Hymes, 51/2; Hewins, 5; Skinner and Libaire, 3 each; Roberts, 21/2; Spaulding and Ross, 2 each; Ewing, 1.

PUNISHMENT IN SIBERIA.

An Escaped Prisoner Tells of Some of His Awful Experiences.

Newcastle Chronicle. We recently announced the arrival in this

country of an escaped Siberian prisoner, Mr. Victor Abuloff, and gave some account of the means by which he effected his own rescue. In conversation with one of our representatives, Mr. Abuloff has furnished some interesting details of his life in the mines. After his conviction he was confined for some years in the criminal and political prisons of Irkutsk. Thence he was transferred to Yakutsk, nine hundred miles further north, where the mines are situated. The prisoners, among whom were some delicately nurtured ladies, were compelled to march this distance, and those whose legs gave way received the knout by way of a

Unfortunately for himself, a dose of the unpalatable medicine, the universal panacea of the government of holy Russia, was administered to Mr. Abuloff, who, born and bred in the south, was unequal to the hardships of so long a tramp in the rigors of a Siberian winter. The energy of the knout-ster kept Mr. Abuloff confined to an ox wagon for a month; and his back still furnishes eloquent testimony to the determination displayed by the wielder of the official thong. At length, however, the mines were reached, and in them Mr. Abuloff spent fifteen years without once seeing the light of heaven. A political exile, even when condemned to labor in the mines, is permitted to reside in the villages, descending to perform his daily task, and ascending when it is finished. But the criminal prisoner, it seems, is never allowed to return to the surface. When he goes down the shaft he goes to stay, like a pit pony. He is brought up only for interment. The mine in which Mr. Abuloff was immured was between three and four hundred feet deep, with a shaft twenty - five feet square, and a tunnel about one-eighth of a

mile long. For food the miners get black bread and soup, and they sleep upon straw mattresses placed in stable-like cuttings in the rock. A day's dietary comprises two pounds of black bread, two bowls of soup and a bowl of what professes to be tea. Twelve hours constitutes a day's work, and women are obliged to work as hard as men. Conversation is not permitted, and no medical attendance is provided for the sick. Naturally, in these circumstances, the life of a miner, whether male or female, is not

of long duration. A Casual Reflection.

Philadelphia Press. The kiss, which like all good things has its abuses, is the invention of Aryan civilization and progress; and among the many discoveries which have increased human happiness and attested Aryan supremacy,

the kiss is by no means the least. Lewelling's Mistake.

Kansas City Journal. Governor Lewelling explains that he removed Mrs. Lease to preserve harmony. A man who imagines that harmony can be promoted by stirring up Mrs. Lease needs a guardian.

Sudden Changes of Weather Cause Throat Diseases. There is no more effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc., tthan Brown's Bronchial Troches. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cts.

BERING SEA OPINIONS

Views of Justice Harlan and Senator Morgan Filed in Paris.

Though Not Adopted by the Court of Arbitration, They Undoubtedly Influenced Its Decision.

EXAMINERS FOR INDIANA

Lochren About to Increase His Force of Pension Spies.

Senator Voorhees's Silver Bill and Other Financial Measures to Be Laid Aside for the Present.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 .- The opinions in full of Justice Harlan and Senator Morgan, arbitrators of the United States in the Bering sea case, were filed in Paris, Saturday, pursuant to a resolution adopted by the tribunal at its last conference. The opinions just filed embody substantially what was said by the two arbitrators from the United States. It is supposed that under the same resolution each of the other arbitrators have filed opinions. Justice Harlan discussed the question of the jurisdiction and rights asserted and exercised by Russia in Bering sea at considerable length. He thus concludes the discussion of the question of property:

"The taking of these animals at the preeding grounds for commercial purposes, under regulations that enable a proper proportion of males to be taken for use and the killing of them in the open waters of the ocean, where no discrimination as to sex is possible, is the difference between preserving the race for the benefit of the world and its speedy extermination, for the benefit of a few Canadian and American sealers, prosecuting a business so barbarous in its methods that President Harrison fitly characterized it as a crime against nature. The coming of these animals from year to year to the Pribyloff islands and their abiding there so that their increase can be taken for man's use, with out impairing the stock, being due entirely to the care and supervision of the United States, if that care, industry and super-vision be omitted or withdrawn, the speedy destruction of the race will certainly follow The same result will inevitably follow in pelagic sealing be recognized as a right under international law, to be restrained, if at all, or effectually, only by a convention to which all the great martime nations of the earth are parties-a convention which all known could never be obtained-and which, if possible to be obtained under any cir-cumstances, could not be had until its object, the preservation of these animals for the use of the world, had been defeated in the meantime by the extermination of the race. On the other hand, a recognition of the right of property asserted by the United States in these animals would secure, beyond all question, the preservation of these animals.

"If the views which I have expressed are shared by a majority of the arbitrators the answer to the fifth question of Article VI of the treaty should be: That the herd of fur seals frequenting the islands of St. Paul and George in Bering sea, when found in the ocean beyond the ordinary three-mile limit are the property of the United States, and as long as these animals have the habit of returning from their migratory routines to, and of abiding upon, those islands as their breeding grounds, so that their increase may be regularly taken there and not elsewhere without endangering the existence of the race, that nation, in virtue of its ownership of such herd and islands, may rightfully employ for the protection of those animals against pelagic sealing such means as the law permits to individuals for the protection of their property; and that, independently of any property right in the herd itself, the United States, simply as the owner of the fur seal industry maintained by its authority on the islands of St Paul and St. George and under the doctrine of self-protection, may employ such means as may be necessary to prevent the commission of acts which will inevitably result in the speedy extermination of this race of animals, the basis of that industry while they are in the high seas beyond territorial waters and temporarily absent from their breeding grounds or land home on these islands."

Justice Harlan says further: "No civi lized nation does or would permit within its own territory the destruction or extermination of a race of useful animals by methods at once cruel and revolting. And yet it is said that such conduct, if practiced on the high seas, the common highway of all peoples, is protected by international law, which rests, as jurists and courts agree, primarily upon those principles of morality justice, right and humanity by which the conduct of individuals and states are and ought to be guided. Thus the law to which all civilized nations have assented is made by the contention in question to cover and protect acts which no one of those nations would for an instant tolerate within its an act which every civilized man must condemn can be justified and sustained as having been done in the exercise of a right given or secured by a law based upon the

assent of nations. "In the case before us it appears by overwhelming evidence that if pelagic sealing continues to any material extent the important industry which the United States has established and maintained at great expense on the Pribyloff islands for purposes of revenue and commerce, and for the benefit of all countries, must perish by the acts of individuals and associations of individuals committed beyond its jurisdictional limits on the high seas, where the ships and people of all nations are upon an equalityan industry which has never been interfered with until pelagic sealers devised their barbarous methods for slaughtering females. some pregnant and others suckling mothers in search of food for the sustenance of themselves and their offspring. If, as already suggested, these acts are done in the exercise of a right recognized and secured by the law of nations, then they cannot be prevented or restrained by the United States, however injurious they may be to any business conducted within the territory of that Nation. But if those acts are not recognized and protected by the law of nations; if no one can claim that all the nations have assented to the doing of that on the high seas which no single nation would permit to be done within its own territory; in short, if no one has the right, for mere temporary gain, to destroy useful animals by methods that will inevitably and speedily result in the extermination of the race, then the United States, whose revenue and commerce are directly involved in the preservation of that race, may, consistently with the law of nations, protect its interests by preventing the commission of those wrongful acts."

The majority tribunal did not accept the views of Justice Harlan and Senator Morgan on the subject of the property rights of the United States in the seals. They did however, adopt regulations establishing close season in Bering sea and the North Pacific ocean, to begin on May 1 and to end on July 31. A protected zone entending sixty miles around the islands was also estab lished. Pelagic sealing was allowed outside of this zone from Aug. 1 to April 30.

BYNUM WAS ABSENT,

And the Income Tax Question Could

Not Be Settled. WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.-The Democratic members of the ways and means committee met at the Treasury Department at 8 o'clock to-night to finally decide upon the income tax question and the internal revenue features of the tariff bill. There were present Chairman Wilson, Messrs. McMillin, Breckinridge, Montgomery, Bryan, Tarsney, Cockran, Stevens, Whiting and Turney. Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, was the only member absent. He excused himself on the ground that he was indisposed. His absence prevented a vote on the income tax question, and, after a session of three hours, at 11 o'clock the committee adjourned until tomorrow at 4 o'clock. The discussion to-night was general, covering the entire question as to how the deficit in the income tax shall be upon individual incomes or simply upon incomes from corporations. When the committee adjourned ten days ago, the general understanding was that they were divided five and five, with Judge Turner, of Georgia, holding the balance of power. The weight of the administration's influence was thrown strongly against the individual tax proposi-I tion, and this was made apparent to night I me would be so great that resignation would

by the manner in which it was attacked by those who are particularly supposed to represent the administration's views. Mr. Cockran, of New York, was persistent and aggressive. He made no less than five specches in all of which he contended that the necessary revenue could be raised from a single tax on the incomes from corporations. He produced figures to show that a i per cent. tax on incomes from corporate investments would produce a revenue of \$40,-600,000. But those who favor the individual income plan maintain that not over \$13,000,-

000 could be raised in this way. Incidentally the details of the other internal revenue features, the proposed increase on whisky and beer, were discussed. but they were all pivoted on the decision of the main proposition, it being conceded that if the tax were to be levied against individual incomes an increase from other sources would be necessary. Although sugar has been placed on the free list by a majority vote of the Democratic members of the committee, the question of restor-ing it to the dutiable list as a revenue article also cuts some figure in this evening's discussion. Nothing, however, was decided, and when the committee adjourned Chairman Wilson said that the situation was absolutely unchanged.

WILL BEAR WATCHING. Lochren About to Send a Lot of Pension Spies Into Indiana.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.-It is the expectation of the Commisioner of Pensions to detail to Indiana a number of special pension examiners within a few days. The work in that State is reported far behind. There are not a sufficient number of examiners, it is stated, to look after the wholesale suspension of pensions. The Commissioner recently asked for \$300,000 with which to pay extra examiners in the field, and Cohgress gave him \$200,000. It was the intention to give the Indiana division in the office sixty examiners for the field. It will be given less than half that number, as the additional appropriation will not much more than pay the examiners already on the rolls. But there will soon be some more men appointed and sent to Indiana. They will remain in the State until after the municipal spring and November State elections, trying to explain to the pensioners that this administration is really their friend, and that the reports about suspensions have been exaggerated. Robert McKahan, formerly of Anderson now a special examiner in the field and stationed at Columbus, O., has been spend-

FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

ing the holidays here.

The Voorhees Measure to Wait IIII

the Tariff Bill Is Disposed Of. WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 .- It is generally agreed among Democratic Senators that the financial question will be allowed to remain untouched in Congress until after the tariff bill shall be disposed of. Senator Voorhees, in reply to a question concerning his silver bill, to-day said that no effort whatever would be made to press it until after the tariff bill should be out of the way. Then, he said, the bill would receive attention, and he thought it would prove the solution of the problem. He said he felt confident that, after Senators and members had an opportunity to examine it, they would see its merit and put it through both houses before adjournment. Representative Bland has also said recently that he did not expect to try to call up his freecoinage bill in the House until after the disposal of the tariff. There is more or less talk of Secretary Carlisle's suggestion favorable to the issuance of bonds to provide for the government deficit, but that, with other financial questions, will probably go over until after the tariff question shall be settled. There is a general feeling that, primarily, the tariff is of greater importance than any other question at present. There is also an undefined hope extant that by the time it becomes a law the tariff bill will be so shaped as to provide ample revenue for all the purposes of the government, and thus render a bond issue unnecessary, and the belief is gaining ground that there will be a great effort to provide for the deficit in connection with the tariff bill in some way without issuing

60,806 Postoffices.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.-The total number of postoffices in operation in the United States on Jan. 1, 1894, is 68,806. The number of offices of the three presidential classes is 3,424. There are 151 in the first class, where the receipts aggregate more than \$40,000; 674 in the second class, where the receipts range from \$8,000 to \$40,000. and 2,599 in the third class, where the receipts range from \$1,900 to \$8,000. There are also 65,382 fourth-class offices, where appointments of postmasters are not made by the President, and where the compensation of the postmasters for each of the last four quarters of the year amounted to \$250 and the receipts to \$1,900 or less. The recent raising of forty-three fourth-class postoffices to the presidential class takes effect Jan. 1, and these are embraced in the statement.

SHOT HER FRIEND.

One Girl Kills Another While Examining Christmas Presents.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 1.-News has just reached here of a tragedy at Hadensville, Ky., fifteen miles from Clarksville, on the Louisville & Nashville road, one girl becoming the slayer of another girl friend. Three girls, aged eighteen or twenty, were examining Christmas presents at the residence of J. F. Shelton, when Miss Shelton picked up a revolver, and, aiming it at Miss Allen, daugter of Esquire Allen, one of the guests, said: "Watch out, I will shoot." Instantly the weapon was discharged, and Miss Shelton beheld her companion fall dead at her feet with a bullet in her temple. There are several reports as to the cause of the tragedy. It is said by some persons that the two girls were rivals in love, and that Miss Shelton committed murder. Others are of the opinion that the shooting was accidental, Miss Shelton not knowing the weapon was loaded.

GENERAL WEATHER BULLETIN. Forecast for To-Day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 .- For Indiana and Illinois-Fair, except probably rain, turning into snow, in extreme northern portions; colder; southerly shifting to westerly winds. For Ohio-Fair, followed by rain in northern portion; warmer Tuesday; colder in northern portion Tuesday night; southerly

Local Observations. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 1.

Time. | Bar. Ther. R. H. Wind. | Weather. Prec. 7 A.M. 30.40 28 75 South. Clear. 0.00 7 P. M. 30.24 40 61 S'east. Clear. 0.00 Maximum temperature, 48; minimum temperature, 27. The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation, Jan. 1, 1894: Tem.

Normal.... 0.10 Mean..... Departure from normal. -0.10Excess or deficiency since Jan 1 -0.10C. F. R. WAPPENHANS. Local Forecast Official, United States Weather Bureau.

A Confession. Detroit Tribune.

The President stood aghast. "Hoke," he gasped, "do I hear you The Secretary of the Interior trembled violently. His hair stood on end and his voice stuck in his jaws, as was wont to

happen to that distinguished ancient gentle-

man who first sailed from the walls of Troy

to the Lavinian shore. "Hoke," Mr. Cleveland continued, agitatedly, "did I understand you to ask me if I was going to turn over a new leaf?" The Secretary of the Interior looked toward the door with ashen lip.

"Hoke-The President's voice was suggestive of profound regret, not unmingled with pity. "-I confess I don't quite understand you. Do you realize, sir, that a resolution to turn over a new leaf is in effect a confession of weakness? Do you know what a confession of weakness means to a great reformer? Hoke, I wouldn't dare look Richard Watson Gilder in the face again, and I would expect the spirit of George William Curtis to haunt me forever if I should talk of turning over a new leaf. No, no, Hoke. Leave

Mr. Cleveland thrust his hand into the front of his coat. "Hoke." "Your Excellency." "I wish you would stay in the house for a couple of days. I know you mean all right, but if the mere suggestion that the administration was about to turn over a new leaf

all that to people who make mistakes."

be the only escape. And when I think of The President shook his head dolefully, "-my heart is heavy. I am a Democrat."

THE GREAT OUTRAGE

Silence reigned.

Stevens Again Assails Cleveland's · Hawaiian Conspiracy.

A Page of History that Should Cause All Americans to Blush-Good Men Condemned as Criminals.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Jan. 1.-The Garfield Republican Club held a banquet this evening, a fitting close to the day's inauguration ceremonies. Covers were laid at the Alcazar for two hundred. Mayor Tiepke presided, and, besides the special guests of the evening, ex-Minister Stevens and ex-Con-

gressman Horr were present. It was 9 o'clock when Mayor Tiepke introduced Hon. John A. Stevens, ex-minister to the Hawaiian Islands. Mr. Stevens was received with prolonged applause. His preface was an exhaustive review of the resources and population of the Hawaiian Islands and their commercial importance to the United States. Treating of the present aspect of Hawaiian affairs, he declared that the return of Queen Liliuokalani to the throne by any outside force, or intimidation by any diplomatic pressure or chicanery would be a public crime by whomsoever perpetrated. It would make of Hawall a second Singapore or Hongkong. It might all be very well for a British colony, but it was not adapted to American institutions nor intended for an American form of government. The executive of this great Republic had assumed a hostile attitude to the American colony in the Hawaiian Islands. "Why this unfriendly course of action toward people who never did us any harm?" Mr. Stevens asked, "Why this threat of war against people who mean to bring untold wealth to our doors, for nowhere on the globe, except in the Northern Pacific, is American commerce so vastly in the ascendancy as at Hawaii, which is as American in its sympathies, its hopes, its ambitions as California, or Washington, or

all Americans must blush. "When Cleveland's emissary reached the islands last March there was no part of the United States more peaceful, for the monarchy was dead and omeial corruption had been put an end to. This same emissary bore letters of credence to representative Americans, whom he subsequently stabbed in the back. On the secret testimony of enemies the respectable members of the provisional government were condemned as criminals and insulted with the promise that when the grossly immoral Queen Liliuokalani was restored to the throne she would pardon them. Pardon such men as Chief Justice Jubb and Attorney-general Hatch, a son of New Hampshire, and the superior, legally and in every other respect, of Secretary Gresham; pardon such representative men, whose private and official character at no period in their past lives ever had a blot upon them. With sorrow and shame we look upon this sail picture, to which we have been brought by the present administration. In the name, then, of our common ancestry, in the name of freedom-loving races, in behalf of all who love justice and fair play, in behalf of Christian civilization in the United States, let us do our duty in endeavoring to put a stop to this extraordinary usurpation of power and stamp out this outrage inflicted upon our patriotic, devoted and imperiled fellow - countrymen of the

Maine. It is deeply humiliating to every true

American to see this condition of affairs,

and it makes a page of history at which

North Pacific. Ex-Congressman Roswell G. Horr, of Michigan, was next introduced. His address was purely political and a vehement denunciation of the Wilson tariff bill. Brief addresses were also delivered by Attorneygeneral Burbank, a native of the Hawaiian Islands, Professor Williams, of Brown University, and others.

THE HAWAHAN INQUIRY.

It Will Be Resumed To-Day if the

Witnessess Are On Hand. WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 .- The Senate committee which is investigating the alieged irregularities in the diplomatic relations between this country and Hawaii will resume its sittings to-morrow. It is believed that it will be possible to have a full committee, and it is presumed that hereafter the investigation will proceed regularly. The sittings will, however, be regulated somewhat by the other official duties of the members of the committee, which, as the Senate will resume its sessions on Wednesday, may interfere with the committee's work. The meetings will also depend on the witnesses, whether those wanted as such can be obtained. All who have yet been communicated with on the subject of attending have signified a willingness to come to Washington for that purpose without making it necessary to resort to the process of formally serving subpoenas upon them. But, naturally, the convenience of the witnesses will have to be consulted. It has been expected that Mr. Stevens would appear early and give his testimony, but his health is liable to prevent. Thus, even with all the members of the committee present in the city and prepared to go forward with the work, the inquiry may be legitimately delayed indefinitely. The committee counts upon securing to-morrow the testimony of Professor Alexander, who is surveyor-general of Hawaii, under the provisional government, and a native of that country. He is a son of missionary parents, and is naturally a strong supporter of the

Dole government. LETTER FROM MRS. DOLE.

She Says the Friends of Freedom Are Ready to Sacrifice Their Lives. BOULDER Col., Jan. 1.-Under date of Dec. 9 last, Mrs. Dole, wife of the President of Hawaii, wrote an interesting letter

to her nephew, Guy Dennett, of this city,

from which an extract is taken:

"The news of Cleveland's policy of restoring the Queen came upon us like a thunderbolt. The excitement was intense here. The provisional government rose to the emergency in a splendid way. I admire their magnificent courage, even while tremble. They fortified the executive buildings more strongly and gave out publicly that they would resist attacks whatever quarter. They are to sacrifice their lives in this great cause—the cause of freedom and civilization in these islands. It all reminds me, more than anything, of the old revolutionary times in the United Statesthe same spirit and much the same cause. Is it not good that Cleveland's plan for restoring the Queen on the 19th of November was frustrated? And now the great American people have risen up in their wrath and will restrain him. It is a fine thing to see. And to think of little Hawaii causing all this excitement. But there is a tremendous principle involved in the principle of freeiom and right against monarchical tyranny and wrong. It is grand to see the spirit here. We are hoping for good news from Congress by next steamer.

The Corwin Overdue.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1.-The arrival of the United States revenue cutter Corwin from Honolulu is anxiously awaited here. Up to 8 p. m. she has not arrived nor been heard from. She was ordered to leave Honolulu Dec. 18, and is, therefore, now fourteen days out. She ought to arrive here at any hour now with news from Honolulu four days later than any received

A Poet's Little Joke.

Speaking of the effects of the stringency in literary matters reminds me of a story that is told of John Kendrick Bangs, "the funny man of Harper's." Bangs was making a deposit of some of his superfluous checks a few mornings ago at his bank when the receiving teller said:

to any extent? People must have poetry, suppose?" "Yes," replied Bangs cheerly. "Oh, yes, we poets thrive in hard times or easy

"Well, Mr. Bangs, I suppose the hard

times do not affect poets and their products

"I presume so," said the teller, "And I imagine it's quite a productive profession. Now, I suppose any one of your poems is good for \$100 any place where you choose

to offer it?" "Y-e-e-s," said Bangs, thoughtfully. "Oh, of course, of course," he added, quickly collecting himself for the benefit of the guild. Two days after Bangs walked into the bank again, and handed a deposit slip to the

Checks 36,10 Four poems..... 409.00

Cash \$14.80

Rut Mr. Rangs's bank book shows that on should get abroad I fear the pressure upon that day only a deposit of \$50.90 was made

teller, which read as follows:

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder .- No Ammonia; No Alum. Used in Millions of Homes-40 Years the Standard.

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair.